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Quote, Unquote

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"Students talk about university campuses the way people used to talk about East Germany."

William J. Bennett: A5

"The smear tactics against Anita Hill were used to gain political advantage. I do think we need to separate the behavior our Senators displayed and what we hope will happen on college campuses."

Head of the American Association of University Women: A14

"The most ardent physicist would recognize that at this time there are opportunities in the biological sciences that just have to be captured."

Director of the Washington office of the American Physical Society: A25

"I don't see many movies. What could you possibly learn from a movie—and with a computer, for heaven's sake? But I have revised my judgment."

A professor of German involved in an interactive-videodisk program: A18

"Bricks and mortar don't hold a candle to it."

A professor on a college's new endowment for data-base access: A20

"We're being given these numbers on savings by the same people who tell us how much it will cost to build a B-1 bomber."

A director of financial aid: A26

"What we have been doing to increase new minority enrollment has simply not worked."

Chancellor of U. of Wisconsin at Madison: A37

"No single action could help U.S. competitors more. It will have the effect of diverting thousands of scholarship students from U.S. institutions."

A critic of a Treasury Dept. plan to tax foreign students' scholarships: A40

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Hate-Speech Code at U. of Wisconsin Voided by Court

Federal judge says policy violates First-Amendment rights

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

A federal district judge has struck down a university hate-speech code, ruling that it violates students' First Amendment rights. The decision called into question a number of efforts by colleges nationwide to penalize students who use racist, sexist, and homophobic slurs against others.

The speech code, adopted by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin two years ago, barred slurs or epithets that were based on a person's race, sex, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or ethnic origin. The code said students would be penalized if the slurs created a "hostile learning environment" for someone.

Discipline for 9 Students

The American Civil Liberties Union filed suit on behalf of one of the university's student newspapers, the *UWM Post*, and on behalf of several students who believed the code violated their constitutional right to free speech. Since adopting the code, the university has disciplined nine students for making derogatory remarks.

Several other institutions have enacted codes or issued statements in recent years to deal with a rise in violence and harass-

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A Mixed Message for Campuses Seen in Thomas Hearings

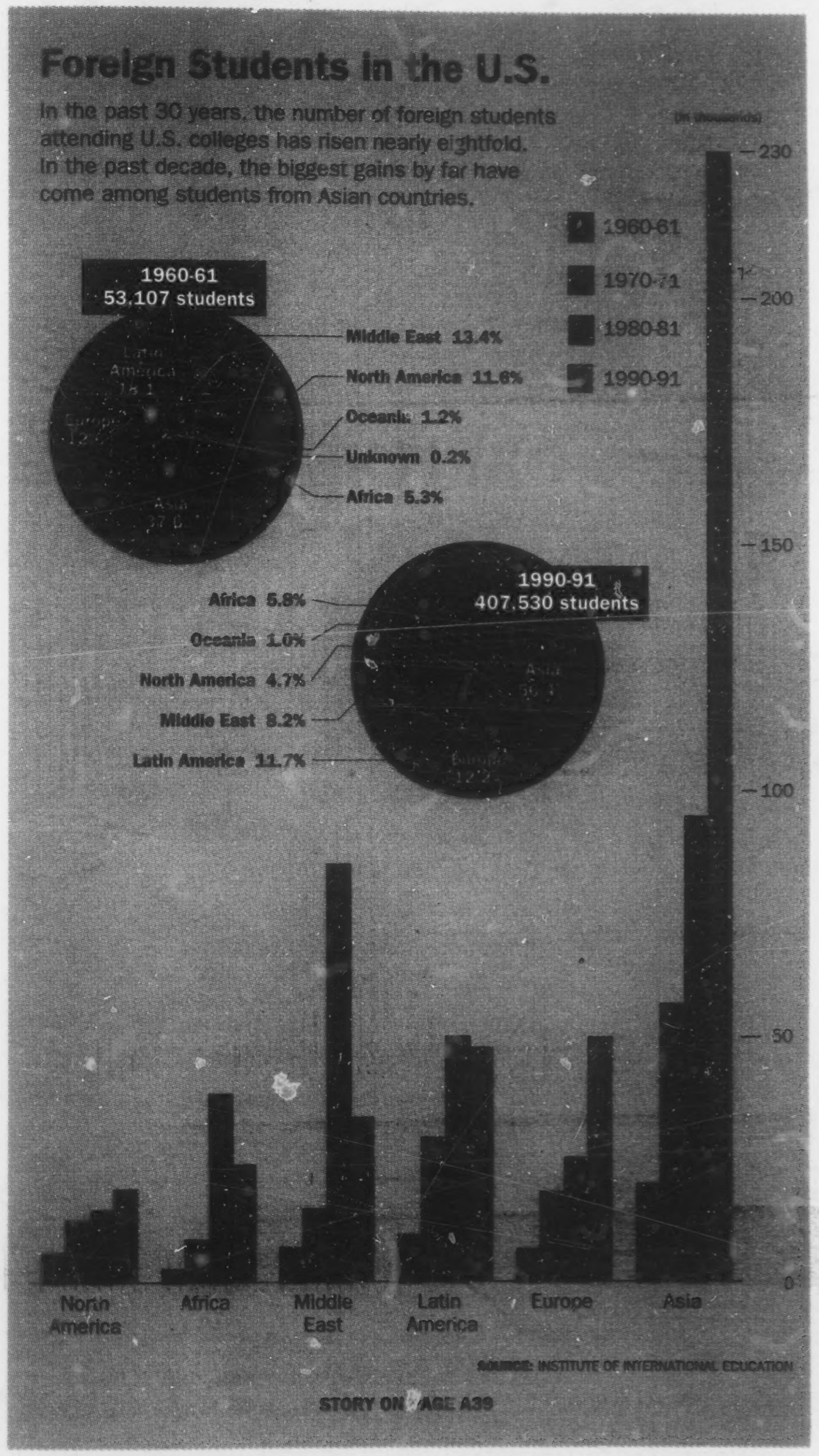
By LIZ McMILLEN

The wellspring of anger tapped by the Senate Judiciary Committee's hearings on Anita Hill's charges against Clarence Thomas may spur more women to challenge sexual harassment encountered in the classroom or the office. Just as many women, however, may refrain from voicing their discomfort for fear of being the victim of a smear campaign or labeled a false accuser.

That is what many legal experts and others who study sexual harassment are calling the conflicting message of the Thomas confirmation hearings, a message that left women on college and university campuses in turn encouraged and dismayed: encouraged by the public dialogue that had opened on a sensitive and relatively unexplored subject, and dismayed, they said, by the tactics used to discredit Ms. Hill.

"Part of the deep tragedy in this is that it is doing both positive and negative things," said Donna M. Jones, director of the office of affirmative action and compliance at the University of Wisconsin at

Continued on Page A14



Sharp Rise Reported in Public-College Tuition; Rate of Increase Drops at Private Institutions

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

Public-college tuition rose sharply this year, but the rate of increase of private-college tuition slowed, the College Board reported last week.

The board said that tuition and required fees at public institutions had climbed at double-digit rates for the first time in nearly a decade. (A table listing tuition at 2,900 colleges begins on Page A31.)

For undergraduates at public four-year institutions, the average tuition this year is $2,137, up 12 per cent over last year. For students at public community colleges tuition averages $1,022, 13 per cent more than last year.

Donald M. Stewart, president of the College Board, said the economic recession "has had an impact on all sectors of education, public and private."

"Although we haven't seen double-digit increases for public institutions since 1983, many people expected them this year because of the widely publicized cuts in state budgets," Mr. Stewart said. He called the budget cuts "shortsighted and counterproductive" in light of what he said was a

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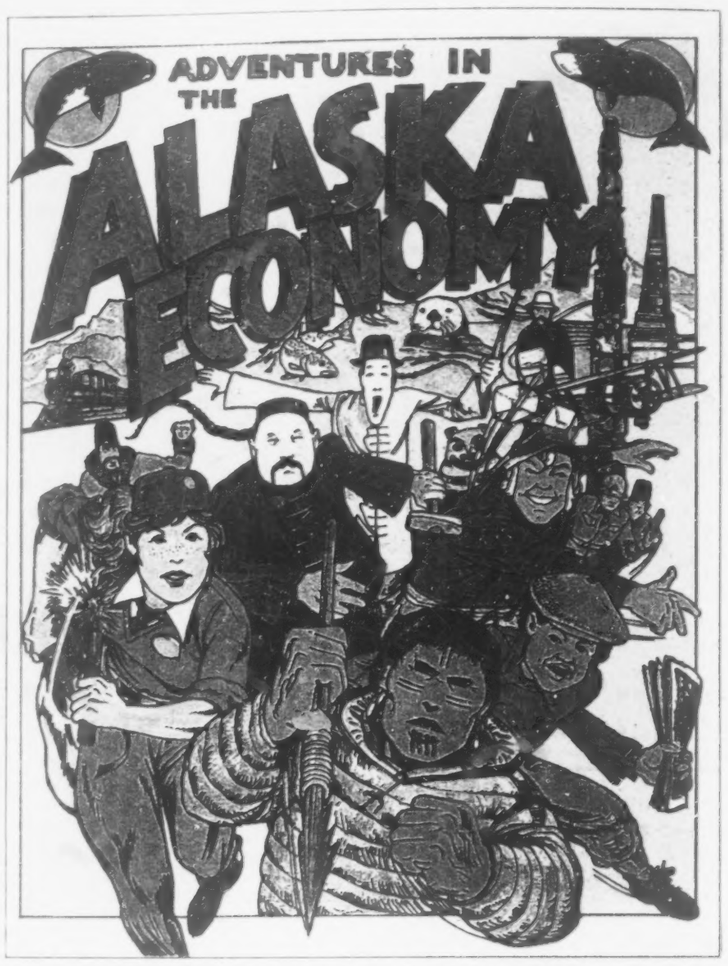

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MARGINALIA

News release from the University of the Ozarks:

"Tony Mariani, a 1990 graduate of University of the Ozarks, has been accepted to the Master of Fine Arts in Directing program at California Institute of the Arts. Located in Valencia, California, the institute was incorporated in 1961 as the first degree granting institution of higher learning in the U.S."

Harvard, eat your heart out!

■

Hot news in the Charleston (Ill.) *Times-Courier:*

REGISTRATION FOR
EIU WORKSOPS BEGINS

Save room for us!

■

A music archivist in the folklore department at Indiana University also works, according to the department's newsletter, for the Chicago Sympathy.

■

From the minutes of the Academic Affairs Committee in the College of Business and Public Administration at the University of Guam:

"Input is being solicited regarding after-school child care for the faculty."

After a hard day in class, goodness knows they need it.

■

From the "Police Blotter" column in the *Towerlight*, a student paper at Towson State University:

"A husband and wife were involved in an argument when the husband struck the wife. He was later arrested for assault and batter."

Waffles or pancakes?

■

Letter to Antioch College, from a correspondent in South Korea:

"It is a very pleasure for men to write a letter to you and ask about my mindful concerning as follow:

"1. One of my very educational person wants to gain an Honoary Doctor (Ph.D. for Education or others) from your school as possible.

"2. Frankly speaking, how much do he donates (Contributes) to your school?"

"3. If it is possible to award by your school, we have not hesitate to visit to your school in any times through a year. Of course, before we have to fnish the documents and payments a mount of donation.

. . .

"Please let me know above my concerning as soon as possible."

■

Notice in *The Academic Bulletin* at Lycoming College:

"The Art Department will sponsor a bus trip to New York on October 25, 21992."

We've marked our calendar.

—C.G.

In Brief

New York gives students bargaining rights

ALBANY—New York State's Public Employment Relations Board has ruled that the estimated 4,000 graduate and teaching assistants in the State University of New York System may form a collective-bargaining unit.

The three-member board overturned a four-year-old decision by the agency's director. The director had agreed with the university's position that the employment status of the graduate assistants was "dependent" on their student status and that they therefore had no right to bargain as employees. The Graduate Student Employees Union, which represents the students, appealed that decision.

The new board decision says the graduate students should be considered public employees with the right to bargain collectively. SUNY and state officials are reviewing the ruling and deciding whether or not to appeal.

Efforts by SUNY graduate students to form a union date back to 1979. The students, who affiliated with the Communication Workers of America (AFL-CIO) seven years ago, have sought higher stipends and university-paid health-insurance plans. ■

Morehouse gun policy revised after shooting

ATLANTA—Following an accidental shooting that left a campus security guard dead, Morehouse College has prohibited guards from carrying guns until they have completed state-certified training.

The shooting occurred as two uncertified guards were scuffling with an unruly student during a football game. One guard accidentally shot and killed the other. The student, who was also injured, was charged with simple battery and obstruction of a police officer.

Some members of the campus security force already are certified and will continue to carry weapons. Morehouse will pay for training for the guards who lack certification. ■

Students protest to retain university's historically black status

FRANKFORT, KY.—About 75 students at Kentucky State University took over the administration building for two days this month to protest a move by the Board of Regents to fire the president of the historically black institution.

John T. Wolfe, Jr., who has been president of Kentucky State for 15 months, has been fighting with the regents over several issues, including the reappointment of three administrators who have worked on the campus for years.

The students protested because they want to preserve the university's status as a historically black institution and fear that if Mr. Wolfe is fired, the regents will move to change that mission.

Last month the regents fired the three administrators and canceled Mr. Wolfe's inauguration. The regents also began a hearing process that could lead to Mr. Wolfe's ouster. ■

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

Midshipman quizzes Cheney on homosexuals

ANNAPOLIS, MD.—Defense Secretary Dick Cheney this month defended the Defense Department's policy of discharging homosexuals from the military after a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy questioned him about the issue.

The midshipman, Ernest Miller, asked Mr. Cheney (*above*) about the military's ban on gay people after the Secretary gave a lecture about leadership in the armed forces.

In response to the question, Mr. Cheney said: "I think the current policy, difficult as it is, is about right and can be justified based primarily upon the proposition that we shouldn't take any step that detracts or undermines the overall fighting effectiveness and military capability of the force."

The midshipmen gave Mr. Cheney a standing ovation after he defended the policy. An academy spokesman said that after Mr. Cheney's speech, academy officials talked to Mr. Miller about the "tone" of his comments. Mr. Miller declined to comment. ■

Law-test maker sues tutoring services

PHILADELPHIA—The maker of the Law School Admissions Test has sued two tutoring services, claiming they had used copyrighted material from the test without permission.

The suits have been filed in federal court against College Bound, Inc., a Florida-based company that owns Ronkin Educational Group, and LSAT Intensive Review of Austin, Tex.

Law School Admissions Service, Inc., maker of the LSAT, claims in the suits that the organizations used questions from copyrighted LSAT's, modifying them slightly and including them in their course materials. The suit seeks injunctions against the copying of LSAT questions, and unspecified damages.

Spokesmen for the tutoring services denied any wrongdoing, saying their course materials, while intended to simulate actual test questions, were the product of original work. ■

University notifies patients of AIDS threat

SAN ANTONIO—Officials of the University of Texas Health Science Center told 26 people this month that they had been treated by a dental student who has tested positive for the AIDS virus.

The dental student voluntarily stopped treating patients after revealing he had tested positive for AIDS. Health-care workers in Texas are required to tell patients if they have the virus. The Texas student treated 52 patients at the university's dental clinics. The institution sent registered letters offering free AIDS testing and counseling to the 26 patients who had undergone invasive procedures, such as tooth extraction, which could put patients at risk for exposure to the disease.

The dental student, whom the university will not identify, took precautions when he worked with patients, including using gloves, a mask, goggles, and sterilized equipment. ■

Corrections

The *Chronicle* Almanac (August 28) contained several errors:

■ The salary of Steven C. Beering, president of the main campus of Purdue University, was incorrectly listed as $165,000. It is $160,000.

■ The Delaware entry included an incorrect figure for the number of campuses in the Delaware Technical and Community College system. The system has four campuses.

■ The Pennsylvania entry incorrectly characterized the enrollment-management policy that the State System of Higher Education adopted in July. The policy is designed to keep enrollment close to current levels.

■ The South Dakota entry stated that community colleges in the state were tribally controlled. South Dakota also has private and locally controlled two-year institutions. ■

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Business & Philanthropy

Colleges and Universities Got Lion's Share of Money Companies Gave to Education in 1990

Estimates of Corporate Gifts to Education, 1978-1990

	Total corporate contributions	1-year change	As per cent of pretax net income	As per cent of all giving by corporations
1978	$ 587,000,000	+13%	0.25%	37%
1979	703,000,000	+20	0.27	37
1980	825,000,000	+17	0.35	38
1981	1,014,000,000	+23	0.45	38
1982	1,243,000,000	+23	0.73	39
1983	1,396,000,000	+12	0.67	38
1984	1,643,000,000	+18	0.68	38
1985	1,880,000,000	+14	0.84	39
1986	2,048,000,000	+ 9	0.92	40
1987	2,141,000,000	+ 5	0.78	39
1988	2,194,000,000	+ 2	0.69	39
1989	2,345,000,000	+ 7	0.76	40
1990	2,400,000,000	+ 2	0.79	40

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

By KAREN GRASSMUCK

Corporations contributed about $2.4-billion to schools, colleges, and universities in 1990, according to the Council for Aid to Education. That figure represents modest growth over 1989, when corporations gave about $2.35-billion.

Higher education received the lion's share of those contributions, an estimated $1.73-billion in 1990, up from $1.69-billion in 1989.

The council found continued evidence of increased corporate support for elementary and secondary schools, which has climbed from 3 per cent of the corporations' support of education in 1961 to about 11 per cent in 1990, or $264-million.

The estimates are part of the 17th annual Survey of Corporate Contributions, sponsored jointly by the council and the Conference Board, an international group of more than 20,000 corporate chiefs and other senior executives in 50 nations.

Total corporate gifts to all charitable causes in the United States rose 2 per cent in 1990 to an estimated $6-billion, up from $5.86-billion in 1989, the survey found.

That increase marks the third year of slow growth in corporate contributions, following increases of 2 per cent in 1988 and 4 per cent in 1989, survey officials said.

The officials noted that the overall trend in corporate giving to education corresponded closely with the trend in giving to all causes, with strong growth between 1976 and 1985 and slow growth since.

Hovering at 39%

Education as a proportion of total contributions is estimated to have climbed from 36 per cent in 1961 to 39 per cent in 1985, where it has hovered since, the officials noted.

The council also projected that 1991 contributions to all philanthropy, including education, would show little increase over 1990.

In their struggle to provide reliable estimates of corporate gifts to education, council officials this year dramatically revised their estimates of corporate support of education for the past 30 years, in some cases making dramatic changes. For example, while the council estimated last year that corporate gifts to education had topped $780-million in 1978, this year they estimated that such gifts in that year had reached only $587-million (see table).

Allocations of Gifts to Education From 326 Corporations in 1990

	Amount	Percentage of total
Higher education		
Unrestricted operating, capital departmental, research, and student-aid grants and grants via consortia	$306,270,000	56.2%
Matching gifts	119,344,000	21.9
Pre-college education		
Public and private school support and other	50,609,000	9.3
Matching gifts	8,381,000	1.5
Other educational programs		
Education-related organizations	32,671,000	6.0
Scholarships and fellowships	27,915,000	5.1
Total allocated	545,190,000	100.0
Unallocated	228,155,000	
Total	**$773,345,000**	

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

'Conservative' Interpretation

David R. Morgan, director of research at the council, said the new estimates of corporate gifts to education resulted from his "more conservative" interpretation of the two sources of information that the council uses to make its estimates—an annual survey of corporations and an annual survey of about 1,100 higher-education institutions conducted by the council.

Unlike the practice in previous years, "now, I'm attaching much greater weight to the voluntary-support-of-education survey results," said Mr. Morgan, who assumed the position of research director in 1989.

"There's a difference in the way companies value the gifts they give and the way institutions value gifts they receive," he explained.

The council has also revised its estimates of corporate giving to all non-profit activities, Mr. Morgan said. Although in past years those numbers were based exclusively on data reported by corporations to the Internal Revenue Service, the council based the estimates in this year's survey on a "consolidated" figure that attempts to portray charitable contributions as they actually flow from corporations and their foundations during the year.

The chief reason for making that change, Mr. Morgan said, is that the IRS figures include money that corporations give to their foundations. In many cases, that money may not have been distributed to philanthropic causes, he added.

The new figures are a "more useful and more meaningful way to track the amount of money" actually flowing to the non-profit world, he said.

The complete report, "Corporate Support of Education 1990," will be available for $10 in late November from the Council for Aid to Education, 51 Madison Avenue, Suite 2200, New York 10010. ■

Retired UPS Executive Gives $36-Million to Help Needy Students Attend College

DELRAY BEACH, FLA.

A retired executive of the United Parcel Service, who built a $70-million fortune even though his salary never topped $14,000, is giving $36-million to four educational institutions and two scholarship funds.

Theodore R. Johnson said he wanted to help needy students attend college, especially those from middle-class families who might not qualify for federal aid. He also said he wanted to support American Indian students and the deaf.

Course on Free Enterprise

The largest share of Mr. Johnson's gift, $14.4-million, will go to Palm Beach Atlantic College. Mr. Johnson reportedly liked the college's requirement that every student take a course in free enterprise. The next-largest part of Mr. Johnson's gift involves a $7.2-million scholarship fund for children of UPS employees in Florida.

The American Indian College Fund will receive $3.6-million, the largest donation ever to the fund. Also receiving $3.6-million each are Gallaudet University, the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind, and a scholarship fund for disadvantaged children in Florida. Mr. Johnson has established a foundation to distribute the $36-million.

When he retired from the United Parcel Service in 1952, Mr. Johnson was earning $14,000 a year as vice-president for industrial relations. During his time at the company, he also had bought shares of UPS stock, which were worth about $700,000 when he retired. Over the years, the value of Mr. Johnson's stock grew.

Mr. Johnson made a gift to Palm Beach Atlantic College in the early 1980's, after he visited Donald D. Warren, a cardiologist and chairman of the college's board of trustees. According to Greg Hodnett, the college's director of public relations, Dr. Warren noticed that Mr. Johnson was dressed in a plaid shirt and khaki pants and mistakenly thought Mr. Johnson would need help to pay his medical bill. Dr. Warren recommended that he pay a lower rate.

"Mr. Johnson was quite taken by that, and he immediately sent him a $200 check and told the doctor to direct it to the college," Mr. Hodnett said. After that, Mr. Johnson and his wife, Vivian, gave $2,000 to the college and later UPS stock now worth $3-million.

—LIZ McMILLEN

Head of Computer-Software Giant Gives U. of Wash. $12-Million

SEATTLE

William H. Gates, III, founder and chief executive officer of the Microsoft Corporation, has donated $12-million to the University of Washington to create a department of molecular biotechnology at its medical school.

Mr. Gates's gift is the largest ever made to the university by an individual, topping the $11-million given in 1988 by Paul Allen, another Microsoft founder, for a new library building.

Mr. Gates, who is 35 years old, started Microsoft in 1975 after dropping out of Harvard University. *Forbes* magazine recently called him the second-wealthiest person in the United States, estimating his personal fortune at $4.8-billion, most of it in Microsoft stock. His mother, Mary Gates, is a member of the university's Board of Regents and of the board of the University of Washington Medical Center, the university's teaching hospital. Mr. Gates did not attend the university, but grew up in Seattle.

Molecular biotechnology is an emerging field that combines biology, applied mathematics, applied physics, and computer science to develop tools to study basic life functions at the molecular level.

The university will use the money in part to hire Leroy Hood, an internationally renowned biotechnologist at the California Institute of Technology. Mr. Hood will hold the William H. Gates, III, Endowed Chair in Biomedical Sciences. Mr. Hood is credited with several inventions and innovations that have permitted advanced research into the immune system and such autoimmune diseases as rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis.

The university will also spend $2-million to start a venture-capital fund for scientists in molecular biotechnology. —PETER MONAGHAN

PRIVATE SUPPORT

Foundation Grants

HOUSTON ENDOWMENT
P.O. Box 52338, Houston 77052
Support. For a new library, for scholarships, and for a concert hall: $2.1-million to Baylor U.

WHITTIER FOUNDATION
1260 Huntington Drive
South Pasadena, Cal. 91030
Seismic data. For the advanced geophysical observatory: $990,820 to California Institute of Technology.

Gifts & Bequests

American Graduate School of International Management. For support of programs: computer equipment and cash valued at $747,609 from International Business Machines Corporation.
College of Idaho. For music programs in conjunction with the Boise Philharmonic: $2-million from Gladys Langroise.
Harvard University. For fellowships in the Department of Biological Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology in the medical school: $500,000 from Merck & Company.
Marshall University. For the Robert C. Byrd Institute For Advanced Flexible Manufacturing Systems: computer equipment and software valued at $3.5-million from Digital Equipment Corporation.
Middlebury College. For support of programs: $2.9-million from the Class of 1941.
Pfeiffer College. For scholarships: $500,000 from Helen Dietrich Renger and the estate of John F. Renger, Sr.
Roanoke College. For a professorship in business administration: $1-million from Francis T. West.
Rockefeller University. For postdoctoral fellowships: $600,000 from Merck & Company.
Swarthmore College. For support of programs: $5-million from James Michener.
University of California at Davis. For the tomato-genetics resource center: $100,000 each from Carnation Company and Tri Valley Growers and $125,000 from Beatrice/Hunt Wesson.
University of Southern California. For research on gastrointestinal cancer: $100,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kobert.
University of Tennessee at Martin. For the library and for scholarships: $100,000 from Grace Morrow Bryan.
University of the Pacific. For scholarships: $1.5-million from the estate of Susie R. Freeman.

Note Book

The Dallas County Community College District is offering students who are in vocational or academic-transfer programs a guarantee: If, after graduating, they need more training for their first job or additional credits to transfer to a four-year institution, they can take the courses they need—free.

The guarantee program begins in the spring. It applies to any student who earns an Associate of Applied Science degree or who has completed courses in a transfer plan that has been approved by community-college counselors.

Students who complete the 60-credit transfer plan are guaranteed that their units will be accepted by a four-year institution in the Dallas area. If a four-year institution rejects any courses in the plan, students may take the additional courses they need, tuition free.

Similarly, a vocational graduate who finds a full-time job directly related to his or her field of study may take up to nine units tuition free if an employer decides the student lacks entry-level skills.

William Wenrich, the district's chancellor, says his institutions already are doing an excellent job of educating and training students, "but in the rare instance where we're not, we're ready to make it right."

■

Jean LaMarre, who has been criticized for lavish spending on limousines and hotel rooms in his position as chairman of the student government at the City University of New York, has won re-election by a two-vote margin.

The vote of 19 to 17 by delegates of the Student Senate is subject to certification by the Student Election Review Committee. The vote allows Mr. LaMarre to serve for another year.

Kim Ray, president of the Day Student Government at Hunter College and an opponent of Mr. LaMarre, said she planned to appeal the election results to the review committee. Some students charged that ballots had been mishandled.

■

Students at George Washington University have formed a group to fight "political correctness" on the campus.

The group, the Politically Incorrect Student Society, was organized this month because its 50 members said they were fed up with attacks on Western culture from members of minority groups and from women. Those in the group also say that campus anti-harassment codes barring racist, sexist, and homophobic slurs violate the right to free speech.

"We don't agree with what all students say on campus," says Scott Lauf, vice-president of the organization. "But we believe they have a right to say whatever they want to say, even if it's offensive." The group hopes to form additional chapters of the organization on campuses nationwide.

Students

Recession Blamed for Big Tuition Increase as Colleges Struggle to Offset Budget Cuts

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growing need for a well-educated work force.

College officials pointed to retrenchment and competitive pressures to explain why tuition at private four-year colleges had risen 7 per cent this year—to $10,017—compared with an 8-per-cent increase last year and a 9-per-cent rise the year before that.

Richard F. Rosser, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, said he was "relieved" that private institutions had again slowed the pace of increases. In recent years, college presidents have trimmed their budgets by reducing their staffs and keeping faculty-salary increases to a minimum, he said.

The scramble to maintain enrollment also played a role in slowing the tuition spiral at private colleges, Mr. Rosser said. "All schools are worried about pricing themselves beyond the competition," he said. "They're facing a huge subsidized public sector, enrolling almost 80 per cent of the students, so they have to think about what the competition is charging."

As it has since the early 1980's, college tuition outpaced the rate of inflation. For the 12 months ending in September, inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index was 3.4 per cent.

The College Board said in its survey report that average room-and-board charges were up 6 per cent this year at all types of institutions, and range from a low of $3,351 at public four-year colleges to a high of $4,386 at private four-year institutions.

The average total cost of attending a public four-year college this year is $7,584 for students who live in campus housing and $6,036 for commuter students. Those costs include tuition, fees, food, housing, books, transportation, and other expenses.

Year-by-Year Changes in Tuition and Fees at 4-Year Institutions

	Public	Private
1981-82	+16%	+13%
1982-83	+20	+13
1983-84	+12	+11
1984-85	+ 8	+ 9
1985-86	+ 9	+ 8
1986-87	+ 6	+ 8
1987-88	+ 6	+ 8
1988-89	+ 5	+ 9
1989-90	+ 7	+ 9
1990-91	+ 7	+ 8
1991-92	+12	+ 7

Note: Beginning in 1987-88, data are weighted by enrollment.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Average College Costs This Year

	Public colleges: Resident	Public colleges: Commuter	Private colleges: Resident	Private colleges: Commuter
4-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$2,137	$2,137	$10,017	$10,017
Books and supplies	485	485	508	508
Room and board*	3,351	1,468	4,386	1,634
Transportation	464	793	470	795
Other	1,147	1,153	911	1,029
Total	$7,584	$6,036	$16,292	$13,983
2-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$1,022	$1,022	$5,290	$5,290
Books and supplies	480	480	476	476
Room and board*	—	1,543	3,734	1,529
Transportation	—	902	519	786
Other	—	966	895	925
Total	—	$4,913	$10,914	$9,006

Note: The figures are weighted by enrollment to reflect the charges incurred by the average undergraduate enrolled at each type of institution.

* Room not included for commuter students

— Insufficient data

Range of Tuition at 4-Year Colleges

	Number of colleges	Average tuition and fees	Proportion of total enrollment
Private institutions			
$15,000 or more	73	$16,141	12.9%
14,000 — 14,999	30	14,404	3.2
13,000 — 13,999	25	13,522	2.8
12,000 — 12,999	44	12,459	4.4
11,000 — 11,999	63	11,431	6.0
10,000 — 10,999	96	10,448	9.2
9,000 — 9,999	120	9,462	13.7
8,000 — 8,999	130	8,438	9.7
7,000 — 7,999	132	7,482	8.7
6,000 — 6,999	129	6,474	9.1
5,000 — 5,999	99	5,449	6.3
4,000 — 4,999	94	4,467	4.4
3,000 — 3,999	90	3,479	3.0
2,000 — 2,999	55	2,512	6.0
1,000 — 1,999	12	1,602	0.3
Less than $1,000	6	440	0.3
Total	1,198	—	100.0%
Public institutions			
$3,000 or more	60	$3,672	11.1%
2,500 — 2,999	54	2,738	10.9
2,000 — 2,499	113	2,263	23.8
1,500 — 1,999	148	1,754	26.6
1,000 — 1,499	128	1,275	25.0
Less than $1,000	18	753	2.6
Total	521	—	100.0%

Note: Includes only those institutions that provided final or estimated 1991-92 tuition and fees by September 10, 1991.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

30 States Had Mid-Year Cuts

For undergraduates at private four-year colleges, the average total cost is $16,292 for those who live on the campus and $13,983 for commuters.

The average total cost for commuter students at public two-year colleges is $4,913. Community-college students typically do not live in campus housing.

For students at private two-year colleges, tuition averages $5,290, up 6 per cent over last year. The average total budget at such colleges is $10,914 for resident students and $9,006 for commuters.

The cost figures are weighted by enrollment to reflect the charges that the average student faces.

The average public four-year college charges out-of-state students an additional $3,309 for tuition, while the average public two-year college charges such students an additional $2,396. Those figures are not weighted by enrollment.

The large increases in public-college tuition reflect the financial hardships that state colleges have experienced over the last academic year. In 1990-91, 30 states made mid-year cuts in their higher-education budgets, with the average cut amounting to a 3.9-per-cent loss in funding (*The Chronicle*, June 26).

Bleak Prospects This Year

Last year the increase in tax support to higher education dropped to its lowest level in 30 years, and the prospects for this year are bleak. According to figures compiled by the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University, state appropriations for 1991-92 are expected to remain at last year's level of about $40-billion.

This year's steep rise in community-college tuition has "the potential of shutting the door to higher education for some disadvantaged individuals," said David Pierce, president of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges. He called on state-government officials to increase spending on two-year colleges.

The College Board's cost statistics are based on figures from 2,242 colleges and universities.

The board also calculated unweighted tuition figures to indicate what the average college charges. By that analysis, the average tuition rose 14 per cent at public four-year colleges, to $2,043. At private four-year institutions, the average unweighted tuition rose 7 per cent, to $8,353. ■